THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1838.

We regret to learn that the barn and stack-yard of James L. Hawkins, Esq. of this city, was burnt down a few days ago, and destroyed, together with their contents, valued at about $2,500. The place on which this destruction occurred is a small farm owned by Mr. H. situated in Frederick county, Md. about five miles from his splendid estate and homestead called *Covington*, in the same county. We always sincerely deplore losses to worthy gentlemen by fire or otherwise, as such calamities are calculated to awaken our sympathies, but in the present instance, we feel more than ordinary grief, as it has fallen upon one, who though pursuing the avocations of city life, still felt sufficient concern in those of husbandry to appropriate his means in the promotion of its interests.

Chaptal on Manures—We insert to-day, the first part of an admirable article on Manures by Chaptal, and commend it to the perusal of our readers. Chaptal combined a profound knowledge of the science with the practical part of agriculture, having been himself extensively engaged in its pursuits for many years. The opinions, therefore, of such an individual upon a subject of such vital interest to all engaged in tilling the earth, cannot be too highly appreciated.

The drought still continues, and from present appearances there is no such thing as divining when it may cease. In this region we have had but one rain of any considerable duration since the 1st of June, and that but for about four hours. Indeed, we may say that such has been the case since the 1st April, for the few showers that have intervened since the latter period, has been mere sprinklings, scarcely sufficient to lay the dust. The heaviest rain we have had during the entire season occurred on the evening of the 16th of August, but such was the parched and thirsty condition of the earth that it drank it in with as much avidity as does an old toper the first glass after an abstinence of long standing; and it passed off without leaving any of those delightful effects that the husbandman has been used to witness.

In many parts of our state and that of Pennsylvania, we regret to learn that the farmers are compelled to drive their stock several miles to water, and in what is termed the barrens of York, Pa. we are told herbage has become so burnt up that many are compelled to feed their stock with the provender they had provided for winter.

Should the drought continue but a few days longer, the crop of Buckwheat in this part of the country must prove a total failure, as it is impossible it can fill without moisture. Our early crop of this grain we have already cut down with a view of converting it into *hay* for our cows, and by the bye, we trust every farmer will take the precaution of taking care of what buckwheat straw he may have, for if dried properly and salted it makes a very acceptable provender for cattle, and serves to add to their comfort during the rigours of winter.

Millet—The more experience we have with this production, the better are we pleased with it, and the fact of the deficiency of the pastures, the present season, urges us to suggest the propriety of farmers introducing its culture into their respective systems of husbandry. How fortunate would it be for those who are now compelled to feed out their winter stock of hay, had they been so fortunate as to flush up a few acres of their harvest fields, after the grain was cut off, and put it down in Millet, to cut and feed to their stock.—Two acres of it in good ground, would yield grass enough to *soil* twenty head of cattle six weeks, and carry them in good condition into the middle of autumn. Should such precaution be taken in future, and the necessity for the use of it as green food not occur, it could be suffered to ripen its seed for market, the which being threshed out, would leave a large quantity of excellent provender to add to the winter stock.

But whether drought should occur or not, if cut and given to the milch cows, from its succulence and nutritious qualities, it would greatly add to the yield and quality of the milk and butter, and thereby increase the revenue of the dairy.

Turnips, to use a trite phrase, will be turnips, in this quarter, this season. We know several who have sown four times and will not make a bushel. We have done so twice ourself, and have now no more prospect of gathering a single root than we had before we put the plough into the ground. The first sowing was on the 16th of August, immediately before the rain of that evening. They came up, but by the time their leaves reached the surface of the earth, the plants were attacked by myriads of grasshoppers, which were lying in wait to devour them. Had these destructive insects been armed with well sharpened razors, they could not have done their work more *smoothly*. Indeed, the knights of the *strop* might learn a lesson from these adroit shavers, by which they might be enabled to do much cleaner work than most of them are now in the habit of doing, and perform their labor with infinitely less pain to those on whose chins they so un-trimly reap.

The Elizabeth City, N. C. Phenix of Sept. 8, in speaking of the Corn Crop, says:

"The corn crop in this and the adjoining counties, has been very seriously injured by the late drought. As we are engaged in farming ourselves we speak with some knowledge of the facts. The corn on that which is considered the best lands, is injured more than a third, while the sandy and poor lands will not produce half a crop. Potatoes are worth nothing except in some moist places—Pasquotank produces more corn than any county in this state, but our exports will be small compared to last year. We understand that in Gates county a great many will have to buy corn. This is bad news, but the worst should be known—The editors of this State and Virginia, could not confer a greater favor on the community than publishing a statement of the crops in their respective neighborhoods.

Great yield of Wheat—It is stated in a western Virginia paper that a Mr. Seawright, of Augusta county, Va. obtained this season, from 18 dozen of sheaves, 15½ bushels of wheat. By way of overtopping this, the Staunton Spectator says, that Mr. Shelton Abney, of that county, obtained from 450 dozen, 420 bushels of clean wheat, weighing from 65 to 67 lbs. to the bushel, and had from 10 to 15 bushels of "tailings" yet to get out. Mr. Seawright's wheat was of the "red chaff" variety. That of Mr. Abney is not stated.—*Chronicle.*

Before you give way to anger, try to find a reason for not being angry.

From Chaptal's Agricultural Chymistry.

MANURES.

[The nature and action of manures explained and illustrated by M. *John Anthony Chaptal*, Count of Chanteleup, Peer of France, member of the Institute, &c.]

Under the general head of manures are comprehended all those substances which, existing in the atmosphere, or combining with the soil, can be drawn in by the organs of plants, and contribute to the progress of vegetation.

Manures are furnished by various bodies belonging to the three kingdoms of nature. Those most commonly employed are the results of decomposed vegetable substances, and some animal matters. The salts, which likewise serve for manures, are imbibed by the pores of plants, and serve to stimulate vegetation.

By comprehending all these substances under the generic name of manures, too extensive a signification is given to the word. I divide manures into two classes; and in order to deviate as little as possible from the customary mode of expression, I shall call those nutritive manures, which supply plants with nourishment; and all those which excite the organs of digestion, stimulating manures. These last are, strictly speaking, the seasoning spices rather than the food.

OF NUTRITIVE MANURES.

The nutritive manures are those which contain juices or other substances, which, being dissolved in water, or otherwise divided to the most minute degree, are capable of being drawn into the organs of plants. All the vegetable and animal juices are of this description. These substances are rarely employed in their natural state for the aliment of plants. It is generally considered preferable to allow them to putrify or ferment; the reason of this is simple. Besides the decomposition resulting from the operation, which renders the substances more soluble in water, the gases produced by it, such as the carbonic acid, the carburetted hydrogen, azote, and ammonias, furnish food for plants, or stimulants for their organs of digestion. It is not, however, well to prolong this decomposition too far; for if it be completed, there will remain only some fixed salts, mixed with those earths and juices which have resisted its action. Besides, the effect of manures, which have been entirely decomposed, is almost momentary, lasting but for a single season; whilst those which are employed before arriving at this state, continue to exert an influence for several years—In this last case, the decomposition, retarded by the separation of the manures into small portions, continues to go on gradually in the earth, and thus furnishes vegetation with its necessary aliments for a long time.

The excrements of animals, formed by the digestion of their food, have already undergone a decomposition which has disorganized the principles of their aliments, and in a greater or less degree changed their nature. The strength of the digestive organs, which varies in each species of animal, the difference of food, and the mixture of the digestive fluids furnished by the stomach, modify these manures to a very considerable extent.

The excrements of some animals, as of pigeons, fowls, &c. are employed without undergoing any new fermentation, because they consist mostly of salts, and contain but few juices. Fields are often manured with the excrements of sheep, collected in sheep-folds, or scattered, as in parks, by the animals themselves upon the soil; but in general, the dung of horses and of horned cattle is made to undergo a new fermentation before being applied as manure.

The most general method of producing the fermentation of the dung of quadrupeds, is, in the first place, to form upon the ground of sheep-folds and stables, a bed of straw of dry leaves. This bed is covered with the solid excrements of the quadrupeds, and impregnated with their urine. At the end of fifteen days or a month, it is carried to a place suited for fermentation, and there formed anew, care being taken every day to spread upon it litter and the scattering of the racks. The formation of these beds, contributes much to the healthfulness of the stables and to the cleanliness of the animals. When from a scarcity of straw, the beds cannot be made of sufficient thickness, or renewed often enough, a layer may be formed of limed gravel, broken fine, and covered with straw. These earths will imbibe the urine, and when they are penetrated by it may be carried into the fields to be buried in the soil. The nature of the earth, upon which beds are formed in sheep-folds of stables, should vary according to the character of the soil which is to receive them, because, by attention to this, the soil may be improved as well as manured. For argillaceous and compact earths, the layers should be formed of gravel and the remains of old lime mortars; whilst those of fat marl or of clayey mud should be reserved for light and dry soils.

In some countries, where good husbandry is much attended to, the floors of the stables are paved and slightly sloping, so that the urine flows off into a reservoir, where it is fermented with animal and vegetable substances, and used to water the fields at the moment when vegetation begins to be developed.

The art of fermenting dungs with litter is still very incomplete in some parts of France. In one place they let it decay till the straw is completely decomposed; in another they carry it off into the field as soon as it is taken from the stables. These two methods are equally faulty. By the first, nearly all the gases and nutritive juices are dissipated and lost; by the second, fermentation, which can take place only in masses, will be but very imperfectly carried on in the fields, and the rains can convey to the plants only that portion of the nourishment afforded by the manure, which they can obtain by a simple washing.

The most useful art perhaps in agriculture, and that which requires the most care, is the preparation of dung-heaps. It requires the application of certain chymical principles, which it is not necessary for me to explain, since it is sufficient to point out to the agriculturist the rules by which he should be governed in his proceedings, without requiring of him an extensive knowledge of the theory upon which they are founded.

Solid substances, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, do not enter into plants unless they are previously dissolved in water, or are drawn with that fluid in a state of extreme division.

Animal and vegetable substances which are in their nature insoluble in water, may, by being decomposed, form new soluble compounds, capable of furnishing nourishment for plants.

Animal and vegetable substances deprived by the action of water of their soluble particles, may in the course of their decomposition form new compounds susceptible of being dissolved. Of this I have given instances in speaking of mould.

That which renders the art of employing dung-heaps difficult, in proportion as it is useful, is, that some methods which are adopted occasion a loss of a part of the manure. In fact when the clearings of the farm yard are carried fresh into the fields, and applied immediately to the soil, vegetation is undoubtedly benefitted by the salts and the juices contained in them; but the fibres, the fatness, the oils remain inactive in the earth; and their final decomposition is slow and imperfect. If, on the contrary, the collections of the farm-yard be heaped up in a corner of it, the mass will speedily become heated, carbonic acid gas will be evolved, and afterwards carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, azote, &c. A brown liquid, of which the colour deepens gradually almost to black, moistens the heap, and flows upon the ground around it; all is by degrees disorganized; and when the fermentation is completed, there remains only a residue composed of fibre and some carbon in powder.

In those places where they do not allow fermentation to arrive to this degree of decomposition, they still lose by mismanagement, considerable part of their manure.

The most common method is, to deposite in a corner of the farm-yard the dung and litter, as it is drawn from the stables, adding to the mass every time these are cleared, and allowing it to be fermented till the period of sowing arrives, whether it be in spring or autumn, when it is carried upon the fields requiring it.

This method prevents many imperfections. In the first place, several successive layers being formed, no two of them can have undergone the same degree of fermentation; in some it will have gone on for six months, and in others but for fifteen days. In the second place, the heap, being exposed to rains, will by frequent washings, have parted with nearly all its salts and soluble juices. In the third place, the extractive portions of the lower and central parts of the mass, the mucilage, the albumen, and the gelatine, will be entirely decomposed; and, lastly, those gases which nourish plants, if developed at their roots, will have escaped into the air; and Davy has observed, that by directing these emanations beneath the roots of the turf in a garden, the vegetation was rendered very superior to that in the vicinity.

How long should dung-hills be allowed to ferment, and what methods ought to be pursued in forming them. This question leads us to cast a glance upon the nature of the dunghills; and it is not till after having ascertained the difference amongst them, that it can be answered.

The principal parts of vegetables which are employed as manure contain mucilage, gelatine, oil, starch extractive matter, and often albumen, acids, salts, &c. with an abundance of fibrous matter, insoluble in water.

The different substances afforded by animals, including all their excretions, are gelatine, fibrine

mucus, fat, albumen, urea, uric and phosphoric acids, and some salts.

The greatest part of the substances, constituting animals and vegetables, are soluble in water; and it is evident that in that state they can be employed as manures without previous fermentation, but it is necessary, that those which contain much insoluble matter should be decomposed by fermentation, because by that process their nature is changed, and they form new compounds, which being capable of solution, can pass into the organs of plants.

Messeurs Gay-Lussac and Thenard have obtained by an analysis of the woody fibre oxygen hydrogen, and especially more carbon, than from any other part of the plant, and they have determined their several proportions; we know that fermentation carries off much carbon; it is then evident that, by causing the fermentation of the vegetable fibre, the principle which forms its distinguishing characteristic will be gradually diminished, and that it will no longer be a body insoluble in water. It is in this manner that woody plants and the dryest leaves are converted into manures.

But as all the solid parts of plants contain fibres which cannot be rendered soluble in water, but by a long period of fermentation; and as it is in the fibre that carbon, a principle so necessary to vegetation, chiefly exists, the fermentation of plants is indispensable to the procuring of the best part of their manure.

The custom of appropriating some crops whilst green to the manuring of the ground, may be perhaps objected to; but I have observed that in that case the plants are buried in the earth at the time of flowering; and whilst they are succulent, and their fibres soft, and but little formed; and that that warmth and the action of water in the earth, was sufficient to decompose them: this would not take place if the stalks were dried and hardened by the formation of the grain.

The dung of quadrupeds may be mixed advantageously with the earth at the time of being taken from thea table, if it contain no litter, but if it does, it appears to me better to cause it to undergo a slight fermentation, in order to dispose the straw or leaves of which it is composed in order to become manure.

It is necessary, in producing the fermentation of dung and litter, to use certain precautions by which the inconvenience arising from the usual mode may be avoided.

Instead of heaping up in large masses the collections of the barn-yard and stables, and allowing them to run uncovered, and exposed to the changes of the weather, they should be placed under a shed, or be at least protected from the rain by a roof of straw or heath. Separate layers should be formed of each clearing of the stables, cow-house, and sheep-pens. These layers should be from a foot and a half to two feet in thickness; and when the heat produced in them by fermentation, rises in the centre to more than 95°, or when the mass begins to smoke, it should be turned, to prevent decomposition from going too far.

Fermentation should be arrested as soon as the straw contained in the heap begins to turn brown, and its texture to be decomposed. To do this the mass may be spread, or carried into the fields, to be immediately mixed with the soil; or there may be mixed with it mould, plaster, turf, sweepings, &c.

To be Continued.

THE SILK CULTURE.

It is surprising that more of our people do not engage in this business, and it can only be accounted for on the ground that they are already profitably employed in some other business, or else will not take pains to inform themselves of the simple and profitable manner in which this new business may be conducted.—We saw, on Wednesday, at the house of Mr. Joshua Toppan, in Marlborough street, several thousand silk-worms, who have been busily employed all this week in spinning their cocoons. A considerable quantity of the silk, reeled last season, was also shown us by the lady of Mr. Toppan, on which a premium was obtained at the exhibition of manufactures last year, and it was a truly beautiful article. This silk was all the produce of the white mulberry, except a small portion, which was easily distinguished by a wire feeling, and which was the produce of the common black mulberry.—This last is no doubt quite as good for sewing-silk as any other, but probably could not to so good advantage be applied to any other purpose.

The process of rearing and feeding the worms, and even that of reeling the cocoons, is so simple and easy, and would form such a desirable and pleasing employment for children and females, that we cannot but repeat our surprise, that the Yankees, who are ever on the alert to turn an honest penny, do not make greater progress in this business.

The value of American silk exceeds the imported raw silk, not only in lustre, but strength of fibre, and the small comparative waste in the manufacture; and is probably 25 per cent. in value over the imported article; and yet it has been satisfactorily demonstrated in Connecticut and other parts of the country, that raw silk can be produced at a cost of $1 50 per pound, which will readily sell at from $4 to $7 per pound. The quality and value of the silk depending on the skill and perfection in reeling.

Some cultivators assert that an acre of land planted with the Morus Multicaulis, will give sufficient food the second year for a million of silk worms, and as three thousand cocoons make one pound of silk, one million will make 333⅓ pounds of silk. It will be seen at once from this, that the profit must be very handsome, even if we suppose those commencing the business should not be able to produce the silk so cheaply as is done in Connecticut, where they have more experience in the matter.

An individual of high respectability, in New-York, is stated, at the request of the editor of the Cultivator, to have made thorough experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the certain profits of an acre. He made 100 pounds of raw silk from an acre the first year of setting out the Chinese mulberry, and by strict economy of time, labor and expense, although he gave three dollars per week and board to two experienced females, as teachers in gathering foliage, feeding worms and reeling silk, he found that his silk cost him only two dollars the pound, and estimates his silk at least six to seven dollars the pound, on account of the excellency of the reeling.

We are firm believers in the success of the silk culture in the United States, and believe it entirely unnecessary that twelve or fifteen million dollars per annum should be paid for this article to foreign nations. As to what may be said against it by theorists, we have stubborn facts to oppose, and those who are disposed to be discouraged by imaginary difficulties, we would refer to the newspapers and pamphlets published at the time when the cultivation of the cotton plant was commenced in the United States, to see how much was said and written to prove the views of the cotton planters a mere chimera. The result has shown who was correct; and if the silk raisers proceed as steadily and resolutely as did the planters of cotton, a similar success will crown their efforts. Their exertions will be rewarded by fortunes to themselves, and a lasting benefit to their country.

In speaking of Mr. Toppan's silk growing experiments, in which he engaged rather as an amusement, than a source of profit, we are disposed to say a word concerning his grounds.—On looking over them we were forcibly reminded of the remark of some one, we believe it was Mr. Jefferson, that ten acre farms are the most profitable. Here on six acres of land, Mr. T. obtains a handsome living, with comparatively little labor, and free from the numberless vexations which attend the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer at every step.—He not only maintains his family in comfort and independence, but he has abundance of leisure during a large portion of the year, has a well stocked library, takes a daily paper and several weekly and agricultural journals, besides periodicals; and we doubt not, (though it would have been impertinent to have asked the question,) lays up money, besides all this. Unfavorable as have been the two or three last seasons, he has raised his own bread stuffs, and a supply of vegetables, sufficient to pay all household expenditures. This year he has, we should judge, about an acre and a half of wheat which is well advanced and will no doubt yield him 40 bushels, an acre of corn which will produce 30 to 40 bushels, an acre of potatoes, and nearly as much devoted to oats; the remainder is occupied by garden vegetables. And yet this land is by no means in a high state of cultivation; and some additional labor and a trifle more of expense would easily double the aggregate of the crops.

When six acres of land will thus sustain him, where is the man, who so long as God shall bless him with health, may not smile at all the combinations of adverse fortune, and treat them as but the small dust of the balance? Why need we then bear and feel so much of poverty? it is not because there is not sufficient for all; but because society is not yet properly organized, and the social system still stands in need of great reform. —*Newburyport Herald.*

MILK SICKNESS.

The following account of the "milk sickness" which has been so fatal in some parts of the west, is from a correspodent of an Indiana paper.

"At Logansport, on the banks of the Wabash, I was cautioned by an elderly lady against using either milk, butter or beef, on my way to Vincen-

nes. As a reason for her caution she informed me that the milk sickness was common in this State. I had heard of it before, but knew little of it. She informed me that very many deaths occurred by this dreadful malady. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause that produces it; but the general opinion is, that it is occasioned by the yellow oxyde or arsenic in the low ground and woodland, and particularly near the Wabash river, and that some weed (yet unknown) imbibes the poison, and when eaten by cattle, causes them to quiver and stagger and die within a few hours. —If cows eat it the milk is poisoned, or butter that is made from the milk, and is also as sure death to those who use the milk or butter as it is to the animal that eats the weed. Care is taken to bury such cattle as die with it, for if dogs, &c. eat their flesh, they share the same fate, and it operates upon them as violently as upon the creature that was first affected with it. The butcher uniformly, in this state, runs the victim of his knife a mile to heat the blood, and if it has eaten the weed, it will at once, on stopping, quiver and shake; if it does not it is considered safe to butcher and this is the uniform test when beef cattle show no signs of having ate the weed. Indiana is not alone in misfortune, there have been many cases in some parts of Ohio, and south of St. Louis and other of the southwestern States. I have seen many farmers with comfortable buildings and improvements entirely abandoned, and their owners fled into other quarters to avoid the dreadful curse. And yet I confess I have never seen any section of the country superior in soil to the land adjoining the Wabash, and this is the only objection to it."

TO DESTROY THE GRAIN FLY.

A gentleman has just communicated to us a method of destroying the grain fly which will cost but a very little; and which he thinks will not only be effectual in saving a crop of grain, but if generally practised by farmers, will rid the country, in a great measure, of this enemy. He observes that he was lately examining a piece of wheat and was surprised in finding only now and then a grain worm in the hull; as they were generally very plenty, he inquired of the farmer the cause, who told him that he had destroyed the flies by carrying pitchwood torches through his grain, commencing in the evening as soon as it began to grow dark, and as early in the season as the flies made their appearance, and continuing the operation till the flies were all destroyed or had fled, which was about six or seven nights. As he passed through the grain, he carried a pole that struck against the tops of grain, which caused them to fly into the fire, as is the general practice with insects, when they were either destroyed, or disabled by having their wings burnt off so as to prevent their doing mischief. This farmer said he was induced to try this method as his neighbor last year saved his grain in this manner, while others in the vicinty had theirs greatly injured by the grain worm.

A cheap apparatus can be made for destroying flies in this manner, by which the business can be done with great expedition. Take two long, light poles, and commencing two or three feet from the butt ends, cut them away so as to bring the butt nearly to a point, then splice them together, lapping about as far as they are cut away, and fasten them with nails. In this manner a great length of pole may be had with but little weight, as it is to be carried by the middle. One pole may be used, but it will not be on so good a principle for lightness. We will give another method of making this part of the apparatus, as it may be more convenient for fixing the fires. Take a very long piece of board, straight on one edge, four or five inches wide in the middle, with the other edge cut away straight from the centre to about one inch in width at the ends; let the straight edge of this board be up, and nail to it another piece, lying flat wise, of the same length, three or four inches wide in the middle, and about one and a half inch wide at the ends. This will be light and strong.

These boards or poles are to be carried so as to strike the tops of the grain and start the flies, and the fires should be a little above the boards so as not to burn the grain When pitchwood can be had it will be good for fires; pieces can be fitted to small holes bored into the poles or boards; they should be of sufficient length to bring the fire above the wheat. Where pitchwood cannot conveniently be obtained, tar, which is very cheap, may be fixed with tow so as to burn long, and if the light be not bright enough, spirits of turpentine may be added.—The lights should be within two or three feet of each other. A thin piece of board might be elevated ten or twelve inches above the flat piece, before named, and on this might be fastened light vessels for the tar. By proper care in fixing poles or boards, a breadth could be taken through a piece of grain of 20 or 30 feet.

These suggestions as to an apparatus for destroying this great pest of the farmer, may be of advantage to some, others may fix a better contrivance. We regret that we did not hear of this method, earlier, that it might have been tried when the flies first made their appearance.—Though the season in which the flies usually do mischief may be passed, yet farmers may judge, in a measure, of the utility of this method by carrying lights through their wheat as soon as it is dark, as there may be some flies remaining. We think that it appears reasonable that the grain fly may be destroyed as here recommended, and the experiments that have been made, so far as we have heard, have been successful. The vast amount of grain destroyed by these insects, should induce every farmer in the country to exert himself to discover a remedy against their ravages, and every method recommended that has any reason to support it, should be fairly tested; and those who make experiments should communicate the result to the public that others may benefit from their experience.— *Yankee Farmer.*

SHEEP WORM.

There is a fly that deposites its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, usually in August and September, where it hatches, and then makes its way up into the head and often causes death.—The frequent application of tar to the nose of sheep, is considered the best preventative. Put tar on boards and strew on salt, and the sheep will smear their noses with tar in eating the salt. The following method is recommended by some sheep master. Take a small log, dress it a little upon the upper side, bore holes into it with a large augur at short intervals, about two or three inches deep, fill these holes with salt, and with a brush apply tar as often as once a week around the holes, and give the sheep daily access to the salt. A small quantity of tar frequently given to sheep is considered conducive to their health. Alexander Reed, Esq. of Washington Co. Pa., observes, "we have long been satisfied that the use of tar as a medicine or condiment for sheep has not been duly appreciated. The cough and foul nose, I am disposed to think, are both produced from the same disease. When we notice them we lose no time in removing them from the flock, *and make a free use of tar.* It rarely fails to effect a cure in a few days, unless the animal is old or unsound."—*Ib.*

SEED WHEAT.

It is of the greatest importance to save the best seed in order to prevent a depreciation in grain and make improvements if possible. Every farmer should examine his wheat before harvesting, and if a part of it is superior to the rest he should keep that by itself for seed, and when he threshes it he should beat the bundles over a cask or box, so as to get out the large heavy kernels only and save them for seed. In this way seed may be improved with very little trouble. A further improvement may be made by using a sieve that will allow the small grains to pass through and retain the large for seed.—*Ib.*

[Selected for the "Practical Farmer," by B. H.]

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

CULTURE OF THE MIND.

You know well that one piece of land, a garden for instance, yields vastly more than another piece of ground of equal natural fertility.—And you know equally well, that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness, than another to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture--it is the industry and perseverance of man exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator is sure to be rewarded in his harvests, for the care and labor which he bestows upon his soil—and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the culture of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists, in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give; and when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows. Talent is not hereditary. You will see, on looking around, that most of the distinguished men of our country have sprung from humble and obscure parentage. They are indebted for present distinction, to the culture which they have themselves bestowed upon their minds. The road to usefulness and honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the time has arrived when you must decide whether you will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business —to know and profit by the improvements of the age, cultivate your mind; for this is the great labor-saving machine. If you wish to see your children intelligent, thriving and respected, teach them,

by example, to cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your friends, and merit the confidence and esteem of your neighbors, seek early to qualify yourselves for the duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you aspire to intellectual enjoyments which flow from the study of the material world—from the order, harmony and beauty which meet us in every walk, in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator, cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, your family, and in society, cultivate your mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom, and therefore, be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish you in good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art. Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs all those around us; and with the endless illustrations of laws, in the world and all its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the minerals, the soils of your country and other countries—the changes of the seasons—the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading, of conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas of the wisdom and goodness of Him who formed you such as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself.—And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all iniquity, he does but say, "Do thyself no harm." Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

Richmond, Ky., August 6th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer.

Sir:—Having derived much valuable information from your interesting paper I feel the injunction upon me, as an imperfect *quid pro quo*, to communicate to you the subjoined manner of selecting seed wheat.

Many years ago, a farmer in this quarter, who cultivated the same variety of wheat and in the same manner as did his neighbors, was known to have a yield of a third more to the acre.—Upon inquiry as to the cause, the unsatisfactory answer was given—"I sow barrel seed." The neighbors purchased of him their seed wheat, and the first year had a yield equal to his; but selecting their seed as formerly, the second and third crops were but little, if any better, than was raised by them previous to their purchase of seed. They again purchased, and their fourth crop was equal to the first, but their fifth and sixth crops were like their second and third.—How to solve this apparent mystery, caused many a neighborhood consulation and discussion. The vender of the seed, saw too inviting a prospect to make money from the sale of seed wheat to induce him to disclose the manner of its preparation, and he struggled to keep it concealed. It was ultimately discovered, however, and was as follows:

When you are ready to get out your wheat, place a barrel or box in your stack yard, open at one end; before you pass the bundle to the treading floor, give it one or two strokes across the open end of the barrel or box, by which, the best matured grains will shatter off, then winnow and use for seed.

Thus selected it will be far preferable to the seed prepared by running it through a coarse sieve; for it is known to every observant farmer, that many of the largest grains of both wheat and rye are unripe or diseased, and yet they do not shatter out as easily as those which are perfectly ripe.

I have ten acres of Baden corn in full shoot, giving promise of a very large yield to the acre.

Respectfully, W. C. G.

SUGAR BEET FOR HOGS.

Mr. Editor—Much has been said upon the subject of cultivating the Sugar Beet for the purpose of making sugar. I think, from the little experience I have had, that the root and top are more valuable for fattening hogs than any other cultivated root, being very nutritious. The sugar beet is rapid in its growth, and when planted early in season, will be found to be about six weeks earlier than any other root which is used for fattening swine. I have usually cut the roots and the tops suitable for feeding and then boiled them; they make good food without the aid of provender, and when boiled with potatoes or apples, the swine will eat the tops and roots of the beet first. By depending upon the beet, the farmer might begin to fatten his swine six weeks earlier, and if he chooses can add an equal quantity of windfall apples. The beet will sweeten the apples, and the swine will improve very fast. L. G.

N. Bedford, Mass., 1838. [*Gen. Far.*

SALT FOR MANURE.

But very little salt is used for manure in this country, and but very few cultivators are aware of its virtues for this purpose. In England a great deal is used, and numerous experiments there show conclusively that it is very beneficial. The cheapness of salt in England renders it more profitable there than it would be here; of course it would not be advisable to use it so extensively here as it is used in that country; yet there is no doubt that it might be considerably used to advantage in this country on and near the sea board and in the interior near salt manufactories, where it can be obtained at a low price.

Besides its valuable effects in promoting vegetation, it is of great advantage in destroying insects, and if it had no other effect than this, it might, in many cases, be profitably used, especially on old ground. We have heard some gardeners say that they could not raise good turnips and cabbages on old ground without a liberal use of salt.

An Englishman informs us that in his country farmers sow about 700 pounds of salt on an acre of tillage and it is considered an excellent manure; they sow about 500 pounds on grass lands, wet and dry, and its good effects are lasting; it destroys moss and increases the crop very much. He observes that a neighbor of his had his crop of wheat much injured by angle worms as was supposed, as they were very numerous indeed, the next season the same piece of land was manured with salt, and the next morning after it was put on an abundance of worms were found dead on the surface; the crop of wheat was very large that season.

A farmer in this country observes that 12 years ago he ploughed a piece of grass land that was *run out*, having been mowed many years in succession, and bore nothing of consequence, not having hardly sward enough for the turf to hold together to turn over. He dressed it with barn manure. The piece contained about 30 square rods, on one half of which he sowed a bushel and a half of salt, and harrowed it in. The turnips on the salted land run to tops, as it was too rich by having both kinds of manure, but the the crop of grass has been one fourth larger ever since, and it now produces a good crop, while the other is nearly *burnt out*.

It is stated in English works that from 7 to 15 bushels of salt are usually sowed on an acre, and exact experiments show that where it is used alone as a manure or with most other kinds of manure, it adds much to the produce of most all kinds of crops.—*Yankee Farmer.*

SPICED TOMATOES.

As this is the season for securing a supply of this healthful vegetable, we commend to all housekeepers to put up some after the following receipe. By so doing they may preserve them perfectly good until tomatoes come again:

Receipe for a bushel of Tomatoes.—Take your tomatoes and pour boiling water over them, skin them, then boil them well, after which add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of black pepper, one tablespoonful of cayenne, an ounce of cloves, an ounce of mace, mix well, and put the tomatoes in jars, run mutton suet over them and tie them in jars, either with strong blue paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way they will keep a year.

[We had Tomatoes preserved in this manner, during the whole of the last winter. The quantity of cloves, however, in this recipe, is greater than is required. Half an ounce to the bushel is sufficient.—*Al. Ev. Jour.*]

NEWSPAPER PROFITS.

Gen. Duff Green late of the United States Telegraph, has published a statement of the amount due to him from delinquent subscribers in the States and Territories of the Union. The sum total is fifty-five thousand six hundred dollars, of which two thousand and eighty-seven dollars are due from the State of New York. This is an enormous amount of arrearages, but the fact is, it is only to be expected from the manner in which the business of printing newspapers is carried on in this country. The system of unlimited credit in all directions to subscribers, leaving it in reality almost entirely to their integrity and sense of justice whether any thing is paid, is sure to be attended with a heavy and unavoidable loss. The

proprietors of newspaper establishments, out of the large cities, will never realize their just profits until the custom of exaciting payment in advance becomes generally and rigidly enforced.

THE SUGAR BEET.

A paper published at Northampton, Massachusetts, states that immense quantities of the sugar beet will be raised, the present season in that region, and that it yields as high as thirty tons to the acre. In Illinois, the crop is much greater, but even at thirty tons, an acre of land gives 3600 pounds of sugar, and 4800 of molasses. To what purpose can land be more profitably applied, especially as the remains of the beet, after extracting the sugar, are extremely valuable for fattening cattle and hogs?

How easily might our farmers make their own sugar, with no more apparatus than is found in every kitchen. Were the people of the United States to manufacture their sugar, which they could do with all ease, it would save an immense sum to the country. In 1837 there were upwards of one hundred and thirty-six million pounds imported into the United States at a cost of more than seven millions of dollars, all of which might be saved, if our farmers turned their attention to this culture. Let it not be said that other articles of produce are exported to balance the importation of sugar, for the same year, (1837,) there were imported into the United States the single article of wheat, to the value of more than four millions of dollars, and an equal amount of flour, rye, and other bread stuffs.

Such a course of trade would ruin the most prosperous country in the world in a few years. We had no more bread stuff than would supply the people, but the derangement in the currency had raised the price of every article to such a height, that the farmer in Europe, could undersell ours, besides paying freight accross the Atlantic, and other expenses.

It is devoutly to be hoped that such disastrous times may never return. Our peole ought to learn wisdom from their past embarrassments.—*Backwoodsman.*

BEAVERS.

As you have obliged me in every request I have made of you, I feel it but an act of justice and courtesy, to give you the information you seem to desire (in a paragraph in your paper of the 8th inst.,) relative to the appearance of the Beaver, in the county of Surry, Va. It has long been known that these animals to some extent, remain in this part of the country—for instance, in 1832 or 3, I was on a visit to my only brother, in the county of Sussex, residing contiguous to the Nottoway river, on the South side.

In that year, he had joined a neighbor of his in the cultivation of a part of the estate of the late Dr. Downman of that county. He invited me upon that occasion, on a particular day, to accompany him to that part of his then growing crop, which was chiefly corn; and upon arriving on the banks of the river aforesaid, he showed me the most ample proof of the existence of the Beaver in that water, and innumerable instances of the most perfect paths at which they would come up the bank, pass through the fence (always at the same place) and oftentimes penetrate the fields for a quarter of a mile or more. I remember distinctly, that he told me he had several times tried to stop the gap, which he found they passed in at, but never could, although he had been so particular as to have mauled, for that special purpose, hickory rails, and never had known them to fail of being cut in two in the course of two or three nights—particularly, at particular seasons of the year, and "loud and long." I remember, were his complaints of the ravages committed on his corn, at all stages of its growth, by this wonderfully mischievous and subtle animal; for, as he informed me, with all the pains he had taken, in which he had killed several Otters, many Muskrats, as yet, he had never been able to get a shot at a Beaver, though they had been frequently seen. Well, in February of this year, my brother visited me, and I asked him if he had ever killed a Beaver? to which he replied, no—but informed me, that a man, a blacksmith by profession, and a "Yankee," had removed to the county and settled on the identical land that he then cultivated, and that he had constructed steel traps of his own make, in which he had, up to that time, caught 3 or 4—two of which were of considerable size, much to the gratification of the neighboring farmers. For, to use his own remark, these animals were more dreaded by the neighborhood near the bank of this river, than was ever the Blue-tail Hawk by the fond Dunghill hen, with a brood of chickens.—For myself, Sir, I am of the opinion, that these animals are to be found in many sections of Virginia, at this day. New Kent, my native place, for instance, has a bold run a few miles below the Court-house, to all time known as the Beaver Dam Run—So, also, Goochland and many other of the counties in Virginia, have places thus named. One thing, I assure you, I never passed the run named, in New Kent, since it was first shown me, now 30 odd years, but I thought, if I examined it at all, that I saw signs of the Beaver. If, therefore these additional proofs of the existence of that animal, be thought of any service to you, you are at liberty to use them in any way you may see fit—however desultory and crude they may appear. I have but little doubt, the scientific "Benefactor," the Editor of the Farmers' Register, Mr. Ruffin, could, if his leisure would permit him, give you many valuable proofs in confirmation of the fact of the existence of Beaver in the "Old Dominion."

Yours, very truly,

Richmond, May 9, 1838. B. GRAVES.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE CORN CROP IN FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Citizen of yesterday says: "All speculation with regard to this crop, in our county, are now at an end. It is beyond the possibitity of seasons to affect it, and we feel safe it averring, that not one fourth of the usual average per acre will be made. The fields which two weeks since might have been benefitted by seasonable weather, are now past recovery. The farmers are now going through their fields cutting off the stalks that will yield no grain, with a view of securing the fodder."

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburgh Sentinel of the 20th ult. says:—"Having travelled over a considerable portion country this summer and conversed with men from different parts of the State, we have no hesitation in saying that the crops of corn and cotton, except on the Mississippi river, will be unusually short. We do not think that it will average two-thirds of a crop off the river. The unseasonable planting season, and the frost seriously injured the cotton. The *stand is bad* generally in the interior, and the drought has ruined the corn except on very moist ground. About Columbus and in many parts of the country there was no rain for two months preceding the 8th of August.—The corn has been literally burnt up."

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

Reports of a great and certain injury from drought are heard from almost every part of lower and middle Virginia, (with the exception, perhaps, of very small sections that have been peculiarly favored,) from the northern valley counties, west of the Blue Ridge mountains, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The newspapers are now full of such reports, which would extend the damage much further, but we limit our views to what has been either seen or heard of in conversation with well informed and highly respectable observers of the scenes described, or obtained from correspondents, as much to be relied on.

In Gloucester only have we heard of even average crops of corn being expected; and two gentlemen from that county are the only persons heard from, who expect themselves to make better than average crops. The letter of one bearing date of August 4th, is given below; the other was seen as late as Aug. 24th. Also, on a few of the best farms on the lower part of James river, fair crops of corn are expected. Some of the poorer lands by the railway between Richmond and Fredericksburg do not seem to have suffered so much by drought, as by other causes of unproductiveness. Elsewhere no estimate of any county would put the diminution of the corn crops at less than one-fourth below an average, and more frequently the estimate of loss would be one-half or more. We hope and trust that very few parts of the State have suffered half as much as the generally poor country of Stafford and lower Fauquier, which stretches from Fredericksburg to the Springs. The damage here must amount to 75 per cent, unless the land is totally worthless for corn in the best of seasons. The greater number of acres seen on the whole route of 86 miles (from Petersburgh to Fauquier Springs) will not yield three bushels each and many acres will not make even one bushel to each. The drought extends, with its worst effects over the rich grazing lands of upper Fauquier, Albemarle, and the other Piedmont range of lands generally.

We know by experience the difficulty of forming in advance estimates of the product of growing crops; and also it is certain that the greater the calamity, the more it is magnified and exaggerated by the imagination and the fears of even the most cautious and judicious, as well as the most respectable and veracious farmers: Therefore we strike off a large amount of the usual estimates of general loss when we suppose that the present corn crop

will be found one-fourth to one-third below an average gross product; and through all the great regions spoken of above, there will be certainly no surplus, even if not a great deficiency to be supplied by importations from distant and more fortunate places.—Gloucester, the only county in Virginia from which any good crops are reported, is part of a fine corn producing district. From the next adjoining counties, and from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, nothing has been heard. The northern neck, or peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock, has shared in the general drought.

Even in places where heavy rains have fallen, and more than once, the injury is very great. The prevalence and unremitting action of great heat have been such that the heaviest rains seemed to have entirely evaporated in a few days.

By information from North Carolina, the crops have suffered as severely by drought, in the upper part of Northampton and Halifax and in Warren, Granville, Caswell, and Wake counties. On the low-grounds of the lower Roanoke (a very rich and highly important corn district,) the season has been favorable enough to promise average crops.

In Kentucky, as late as August 17, the season had been highly favorable to corn and other crops.

The crop of wheat has fallen much short of early expectations, and over a much wider extent of country than was then known. The unusually large proportion of straw caused the general error of estimate.

BEET-SUGAR IN MICHIGAN.

This new state bids fair to take the lead in the manufacture of sugar. We copy the following paragraph from a Detroit paper.

"It will be recollected that our Legislature, at its last session, passed a law offering a liberal bounty on all beet sugar raised in this state, and an extensive company has been organized at White Pigeon for its manufacture. We learn that the agent of this company has recently been despatched to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, with instructions to procure a hydraulic press, and the necessary apparatus and chemicals, used in the manufacture of sugar. The beet crop in that region is said to be in excellent condition, and promises a great yield. The success of the enterprise can hardly longer be considered doubtful."

This is good news, and we trust the expectations will be fully realized. Michigan, in pushing her agriculture, counting her wheat by millions, and manufacturing her own sugar, is doing more to relieve her citizens from present pressure, and place her prosperity on sure foundations, than she would be by passing ten general banking laws, like her present one, or turning out a batch of wild-cat banks once in six months. We rejoice to see this thriving young state on the right tack, and hope she will now, as she certainly may without difficulty, go ahead.—*Genessee Farmer.*

We have received the second number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Miscellaneous Reporter," published by John Sherwood, Jameston, N. C. It is issued twice a month, 16 pages, price $1.25 per annum—The number before us, we are sorry to say, is a poor specimen. It is altogether too small, and there are several articles in it which have no bearing whatever on farming. If it is enlarged, there is some chance of succees, but in its present form, its patronage we think will be limited. In fact, we have already too many papers of the kind, and we know of no one which is more entitled to public favor than the Baltimore Farmer & Gardener.—*Elizabeth City Phenix.*

EASTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, have given notice that n consequence of the failure of the corn and oats crops, and the deplorable condition to which the stock has been reduced by the unprecedented drought, the cattle show has been postponed for one year, and that the next will be held on or about the 1st of Nov. 1839.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED SEORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his old establishment in Pratt-street, near Hanover, a large assortment of PLOUGHS and Agricultural IMPLEMENTS generally, which are too numerous to name in an advertisement, but invites such of the public who are in want of any articles in his line to call, assuring them that his work shall be as well made, of as good materials, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State His patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters made on his late improved plan are kept at all times on hand, of various sizes and prices, with wood and iron frames—and he challenges its equal in any part of the world. Having an iron foundry attached to my establishment, all orders for Ploughs and Machine castings can be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.

In store—Herds and Orchard GRASS SEEDS, of prime quality; also, Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS. He is also agent for Mr. Samuel Reeves' Nursery, near Salem, New Jersey, whose *fruit trees* he can recommend to the public with confidence. Those wishing Trees from that Nursery this fall should hand in their orders immediately.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, two *Threshing Machines*, with portable horse powers, that can be highly recommended and warranted equal to any in use.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Timothy
Orchard } GRASSES
Herds or Red Top

Also, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an inlay, preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supersede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or good REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by THOMAS DENNY,

au 21 4t Grant street, near Pratt street.

FOR SALE,

A short horn bull, YOUNG REGENT, sired by Dr. Hosack's bull Malcolm, and his dam is believed to be a full blood Durham short-horn. Young Regent is handsomely marked with white and brown spots, of fine form and size, about 3 years old last spring; his calves are fine, as may be seen on this farm. He will be sold a great bargain, if an early application is made to

ROBT. SINCLAIR,

se 11 3t Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

DURHAM & DEVON BULL.

For sale, a young bull, 18 months old. He was got by a full bred Durham bull of the strain of Col. Powel, out of a full bred Devon cow. His color is a strawberry roan shewing his affinity to the blood of his sire. His pedigree will be warranted, and his price is $75, cash on delivery.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,

se 11 Editor Farmer & Gardener.

A THRESHING MACHINE FOR SALE.

An endless Chain Threshing Machine, which was over 4 years in use, will be sold for $100. The machine is in good order, is approved of by its present owner, and only sold because it is too small for his crop of wheat. It is competent to get out from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat a day, and would suit a small farm admirably well, as it does clean work, and is easily kept in repair.

Applications by letter, post paid, to be made to

EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

se 11 3t

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the *improved Durham short horn breed*; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three *Devon Bulls*, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY

OF AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron rame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as, usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in thi city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c.&c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, Baltimore,

feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover sts

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Week.*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
Corn, yellow	bushel	88	90
White	"	85	86
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	9¼	11
Upland,	"	9¼	11
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	11¼	12
Feathers,	pound.	45	50
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 12	—
Flour&Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 12	7 25
" " wagon price,	"	6 75	—
City Mills, super	"	—	7 37
" extra	"	7 75	8 00
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	4 50	4 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4	—
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 75	7 00
Slaughtered,		—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	33
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	35	38
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	6 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	75	85
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	5 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 50	1 65
Red, best	"	1 48	1 53
Maryland	"	1 40	1 48
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	31¼	32¼
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	31	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	—
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	2 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	2 30	18 20

A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price $500. je 26 3t

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	16
Shoulders, do	"	13	14
Middlings, do	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	14	—
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	—
Roll,	"	—	37½
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	1 75	—
Chop Rye,	"	1 75	2 00
Eggs,	dozen.	12½	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, — —— No. 2	"	—	—
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
Lard,	pound.	—	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	do
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.
Cumberland,	par
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½p.c.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	par
Chambersburg,	½
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	2½
York,	½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2
Delaware [under $5]	4
Do. [over 5]	1½
Michigan Banks,	10
Canadian do.	10

VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of Valley, Winch.	par
Branch at Romney,	par
Do. Charlestown,	par
Do. Leesburg,	1
Wheeling Banks,	3¼a4
Ohio Banks, generally	5a6
New Jersey Banks gen.	3
New York City,	par
New York State,	do a ½
Massachusetts,	1¼a2
Connecticut,	1¼a2
New Hampshire,	1¼a2
Maine,	1¼a2
Rhode Island,	1¼a2
North Carolina,	3a3½
South Carolina,	4a5
Georgia,	5a5½
New Orleans	7a8

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

☞ We would particularly call the attention of Country *Merchants* and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments, 'mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

MORUS MULTICATLIS TREES FOR SALE.

The Queen Ann's County Silk Company, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, have for sale from 20 to 30,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, which they will contract to deliver in Baltimore this Fall or the next Spring. Persons wishing to purchase can be supplied with any quantity not exceeding the above amount. All communications post-paid will be attended to.

P. B. HOOPER,
aug 28 3t Pres't of Q. A. C. Silk Company.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelton, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powel to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powel has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.
aug 28 9t

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds—

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; C. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.
Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838. 7t au 25

TURNIP SEEDS.

5000 lbs. Turnip Seeds of first quality of the following kinds, will be supplied at the very lowest wholesale rates which will enable venders to make large profits in selling by the pound, and far larger when selling in smaller parcels.

Purple topped Ruta baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, White flat Field, White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Yellow Dutch, Yellow Flat Field, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Yellow Bullock, Long Tankard, Yellow Stone, White Stone, Yellow Maltese, Dale's New Yellow Hybrid, Swan's Egg, Red top or Red Round, Green top or Green Round, and others.

N. B. 600,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis Trees, 5 to 6 feet high, deliverable in October—and 200,000 Morus Expansa, Brussa, and other choice varieties.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
july 17 8t Flushing, New-York.